4

THIS EVENING-OLIVER TWIST. Miss Lucille Western THIS EVENING-TREASURE TROVE, A NEW-YORK STORY.

NEW-YORK THEATER.
THIS EVENING-FAUST. The Worrell Sales PRENCH THEATER.

THIS KYKNING-THE WORLD-RENGWIND ARAB COMPANY.

THIS EVENING-MISS KATE FISHER AS MAZEPPA. DAY AND EVENING—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSIPPI—WHO SPEARS FIRST—BOR ROY MCGREGOR—CURLOSITIES OF NATURE AND ART.

DAY AND EVENING—SEA OF ICE—THREE HUNDERD THOUSAND CURIOSITIES—VAN AMBURGH'S COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING—THE ORIGINAL GEORGIA MINSTRELS. THIS EVENING-THEODORK THOMAS'S POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.-The best ever Wigs, Toupees, and Ornamental Hair, First Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. PETER COOPER'S GELATINE,

JHILLES, BLANC MANUE, CHARLOTTE RUSSE, &C. ut case. Directions for use with the puckages. For sale by Gro-cers and Drugglets. Depot No. 17 Burling-slip, N. Y. LONG BRANCH.—A fashionable COTTAGE to ELLIPTIC LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINES

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> BEST FANILY MACHINE IN THE WORLD.
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WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE .- "Its

To break Chills, and eradicate Fever and Ague, by Du. D. JAYNE'S AUCH MIXTURE, if you desire a safe and

The only reliable remedy for those brown discolorations on the face gained Moth Patches and Freekles is Primar's Morit and Friedra in Lo-tions. Prepared only by Br. B. C. Pinnay, Bermatologist. No. 49 Bonde-it, New-York. Soil by Druggists everywhere. Price, #2 per bottle.

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## New-Dork Dailn Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1867.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$5 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Advertising Rates. DAILY TRIBUNE, 20 cents per line. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$1 50 per line.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Abonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be suthenticated by the name and address at the writer—not Decessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to 'THE TRIBmet undertake to return rejected Communications

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WHEREY TRIBUNE must be handed in To-Day.

TV Our State Canals, Political Items, Gen-Reports on the second page; Markets, Ship. News, and the Court Calendar on the third page; and Foreign Miscellany on the sixth page of this morning's TRIBUNE.

We have a faint rumor that there may yet be peace in the Indian country. God grant it! Under all the circumstances, an Indian war will be a disgrace to our civilization. We trust a great deal to Gen. Sherman's good sense to avert it.

We are already nicely mixed up with Mexico in this Sapta Anna business. The eminent statesman Otterberg will have a delicate probdom to unravel in the beginning of his career. The country will be happy, we hope, to know that its interests are in his hands !

All the accounts which are received from the Sclavic dependencies of Hungary show that the spirit of hostility against the Magyars is steadily and, we fear, irresistibly growing. Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia are becoming a Hungarian Venetia. They do not suffer an equal amount of oppression, like the Italian taken convictions that they have wrongs that Venetia, but their hatred of the ruling race seems to become equally intense.

Billiard tables found but little favor in the discussion of "Amusements" at the Convention of Young Men's Associations now being held in Montreal, and reported in our columns this morning. Would it not be well to disapprove

of chess, and checkers, and croquet? A good deal of the time spent in these games might be employed more profitably, but still we do see any use in making it a matter for religious interference.

Gen. Sheridan writes a letter to Gen. Grant which has all the directness and sincerity of that groat soldier's character. Sheridar thinks that Mr. Stanbery's interpretation of the law in registration practically opens "a bread and "macadamized road for perjury and feaud to "travel on." The President wants them to have a few more weeks to travel, to which Sheridan objects. The President will, no doubt, insist upon his construction of the law.

Count Bismarck has made another masterly move on the political chessboard of Europe, In a conference, held at Berlin, between him and the leading statesmen of the South German States of Bayaria, Baden, Wurtemberg, and Hesse Darmstadt, an arrangement has been arrived at, according to which the South German States will send representatives to the North German Parliament in order to have voice and vote in all commercial questions arising out of the renewed Zollverein treaties, and the Governments, to the same end, will send Commissioners to the Federal Council. Of course, the South German States will soon get tired of this situation, and demand a complete union with Northern Germany. The arrangement was concluded just previous to the departure of Bismarck and King William for Paris, and we do not wonder at the Cable dispatch which asserts that the relations between France and Prussia are not cordial. It hardly needed a dispatch to announce the fact.

President Johnson expresses himself as highly gratified at the reception given him by the people of Massachusetts, which, though by no means enthusiastic, has been marked by a generous hospitality, and a becoming manifestation of that respect to which the Chief Magistrate of the nation is entitled. Mr. Johnson has so far made no speeches, contenting himself with returning thanks for the manner in which he has been received, and disclaiming all intention of referring to party differences during his present tour. This reticence is wise, and shows that the President is not altogether insensible to the lessons of experience. Mr. Seward made a rather lengthy speech at Boston on Saturday, in which he urged loyal submission to the President of the United States for the time being, on the constitutional ground of his being the choice of the majority, and contended that this was essential to the continuance of the Union and the fulfillment of the great destinies providentially marked out for this nation. In the greetings given the representative men on this visit of the President to Boston, absent worthies have not been forgotten, Gen. Sheridan's name especially coming in for a large share of applause.

CHASE ON REBELLION. Chief-Justice Chase delivered at Raleigh, N. C., on the 17th, an opinion, in the case of Shortridge & Co. rs. Macon, which declares and defines the law of the land on a very important question arising out of our late civil war. The plaintiffs were Pennsylvanians, the defendant a North Carolinian, but whether personally a Rebel or not, we are not advised, and it is not essential. He owed Shortridge & Co. a debt, and had given a note therefor; but this note, during the ascendancy of the Rebellion in North Carolina, he was obliged to pay into the Confederate treasury, whether willingly or not. We may safely presume that he did it willingly, as the fact that he owed the note might otherwise have been concealed. Suffice it that he owed THE HOWE MACHINE Co.'s Lock-Stitch SEW- money to Shortridge & Co., which he paid to the Confederacy and took its discharge from the debt, considering that the end of the matter. But Shortridge & Co. could not see the matter in that light; so, after the Rebellion collapsed. they brought suit against Macon in the U.S. District Court, where Judge Chase has just decided that Macon must pay his debt, and that his Confederate discharge from it is n't worth a rush, though it would have been if the Rebellion had succeeded, so that Campbell Sharkey had now been holding Confederate District Court at Raleigh for the trial of this case. All this is simple common sense, and the Chief Justice's statement of the facts and the law is signally lucid and forcible. If any reenforcement were needed, the consideration that Rebellion is not quite a New Way to Pay Old Debts would afford it. We know that a very general and severe pressure of debt at the South in 1860 was one of the main incitements to Secession. Thousands, goaded to madness by the pressure of their liabilities North, said-"Civil War canto the not make our situation less endu-'rable than it is"-and rushed in. Now let it be established that an insurgent population could discharge their indebtedness to their loyal creditors in the way Macon supposed he had paid his debt, and we may have rebellions

> given up when that end is achieved. That won't do. -But the Chief Justice sees fit, without ob-

> fomented on purpose to square off debts, and

vious necessity, to argue as follows: vious necessity, to argue as follows:

"Courts have no policy. They can only declare the law. On what sound principle, then, can we say judicially that the levying of war ceases to be treason when the war becomes formidable i—that, though war levied by 10 men or 1,000 men is certainly treason, it is no longer such when levied by 10,000 or 1,000,000!—that the armed attempts of a few. attended by no serious danger to the Union, and suppressed by slight exertions of the public force, come unquestionably within the Constitutional definition; but attempts by a vast combination, controlling several States, putting great armies into the field, menacing with imminent peril the very life of the Republic, and demanding immense efforts and immense expenditures of treasure and blood for their defeat and suppression, swell beyond the boundaries of the definition, and become innocent in the proportion of their enormity."

Answer.—The Chief Justice here overlooks

Answer .- The Chief Justice here overlooks the very grave difference between a government based avowedly on the right of the people to modify or radically change their political institutions and one founded on the doctrine of Divine Right or Legitimacy, as are the Old-World monarchies. In the view of this doctrine, the more formidable the rebellion the greater the crime; so that to have four-fifths of the people in sympathy with the rebels would only aggravate the wickedness of their outbreak.

But, in a republic based on popular consent, the case is bravely altered. Here, the conspiracy of a few argues a culpable design to subject the many to despotic sway; not so the arousing of millions-"a vast combination controlling sev eral States, putting great armies into the field," &c., &c. Such a rallying of millions im? plies either the existence of real grievances to be repressed, or of sincere though misthey can right only by the sword. And this is why our earlier statesmen, down to and including Webster, have held a doctrine regarding formidable insurrections which seems to us the opposite of that above enunciated by the Chief Justice.

- But it is said, "If the disaffected are so

"dress of their grievances." Generally they may; yet not always. If our Revolutionary fathers had been fairly represented in the British Parliament, they could not have there obtained justice; if Ireland were allowed her fair 'quota of members of Parliament, (we believe she has it now;) she would still be subjected to oppresion. A fair and full vote of British people would not have given our fathers the independence they demanded; such a vote in Spain would not have permitted the separation of Portugal; such a vote in the British kingdoms to-day would not do Ireland justice, though the time is coming when it will.

We cannot deem it necessary to repudiate the axioms which underlie the righteous struggle of our fathers for Independence in order to demonstrate the wrong of the Southern Rebellion. We hold that Rebellion to have been impelled by Slavery-by the hateful spirit of Caste-by a conspiracy to degrade and depress Labor-a conspiracy essentially anti-popular and aristocratic, and which was obliged to plunge the country into civil war in order to secure for itself that ascendency over the South which it could not gain by argument in peace. There was never a day, prior to the bombardment of Fort Sumter, when a majority even of the Southern Whites desired a dissolution of the Union. The clash of arms was precipitated expressly to "fire the Southern heart," and thus give the Confederacy a hold on the masses which it had - hitherto failed to acquire. It is easy to prove that inaugurated by South Carolina in 1860 the most causeless and unjustifiable of rebellions; but it is neither necessary nor wise to maintain that Twelve Millions of people in the Southern States have no right to be governed otherwise than as Twenty Millions in other States may

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. The death of the Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, is announced. Whatever may have been his deficiencies, he was an amiable gentleman, his personal friends were many, and he had the proud consciousness of having acted to the best of his ability. He labored under the great difficulty of being obliged to organize a department entirely new; neither our own, nor any other Government, had 'furnished a model, and the greater part of his term was during the war now so happily closed. Under such circumstances, he must have disappointed many, even had he been eminently qualified. During the last year, a decided improvement was discernible, and, undoubtedly, Mr. Newton had marked out plans for still greater efficiency. But whatever these may have been, they still would have fallen, not so much, perhaps, below what the majority expected as below what the country needs. Upon the meeting of Congress this department should at once be made a part of the Government, and the Commissioner might, perhaps, become a member of the Cabinet. National prosperity is founded upon agriculture. Whatever may be the triumphs of science, of art, commerce, or invention, agriculture must take precedence.

The future Commissioner of Agriculture should have no sectarian mind. In the wants of New-England, of Illinois, of Louisiana, and California, he should be equally interested. It is of still greater importance that he should know what those wants are, Already, for want of this general knowledge, the science of agriculture is becoming confused. Rules proper to New-York are of little value to Kentucky, and still less to South Carolina. It is necessary to recognize that our country has distinct climates, not only on lines of longitude north and south, but also on lines of latitude east and west. No country in Europe, including Russia and Siberia, has such a variety of climate as ours. In other lands these diversities would make distinct nations and races.

sections to harmonize and to be equally prosperous, the foundations must be laid in develop ng their peculiar capacities for producing food. All efforts will be in vain unless the majority of the common people can be well fed and clothed. There is no doubt but we have some sections where the people do not understand what their soil is best capable of producing. The inhabitants of such, coming a competition with those of other sections more favored, will be oppressed by the natural laws of trade, and in the end they will become poor and degraded. From this cause, nations have sunk into barbarism; nor can the downward tendency be averted by knowledge or religion. In other and in wide sections the soil is naturally thin, and, beside, it is subject to immense damage by washing in heavy rains and here, too, similar results must follow, unless the knowledge of a new and better system shall be imparted. Other sections, though possessing a fertile soil, scarcely can be made habitable for the want of timber and fuel. Even in some of these regions, though the climate and soil are favorable for choice and valuable productions, still they yield some of the staple articles of daily food so reluctantly that the people are put to great loss in making exchanges; and yet, by proper management, they could be supplied with the needed arti-

cles at home. We cannot afford to let one part of our nation fall behind another part for the want either of means or knowledge to make it equal. In self-defense, and to carry out the grand scheme of giving liberty to a continent of men, and of diffusing knowledge, we must reorganize the Department of Agriculture on a basis broad enough to meet the demands of this progressive age on free American soil. We cannot too strongly realize that what was proper for an age passed away, and which in no respect was remarkable, is insufficient for this. Were there no other consideration, the rapid increase of our population demands all the knowledge and skill that we possess that the supplies of food and clothing also may increase, It is true, we can go on a few years longer; but the time rapidly approaches when every acre of land must be brought into cultivation. Then, to feed and clothe our people as we are now doing, to preserve the comforts and the purity of homes, and our cherished institutions. we must have a development in all the various branches of agriculture and horticulture far superior to anything how known on the face of the earth.

With these views before us, we should lay broad foundations, and select the best man in our nation to fill the vacancy recently made. Still, we must not look for every quality to be united in one person, but he should have correct general ideas, and he should possess enough sagacity and executive ability to select and to employ fit persons to carry out his instruc- ning cards.

In view of the existing probability of a meeting of Congress in July, Gen. Sickles informs the Hon. Henry Wilson, the Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, that the appropriation of \$500,000 to execute the Reconstruction Acts is altogether inadequate, and that a further appro-"numerous, they may peacefully secure a re- printion is urgently required. Gen. Sickles un-

derstood that Secretary Welles stated that no aid must be expected from his department in the execution of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress.

HATH A DOG MONEY! We suppose that the same person who man afactured the squibs for The National Intelligencer during the recent voting campaign in the Capital, sometimes turns the pages of his Shakespeare, and will remember under what circumstances the above query was advanced by the Venetian broker-the misbeliever, the cut-throat dog, with Christian spittle not yet dry upon his Jewish gaberdine! But the Washington word-monger is no Signor Antonio, who, to do him justice, was not in the least abashed by the railing of Shylock.

"I am as like to call thee so again.
To spit on thee again, to spurn thee, too." The magnifico was consistent in his contemptuous batred, even in the sore strait of borrowing money, which crooks the kneehinges of general mankind. Votes are a different affair. If lost in one place, they are by no means so easily picked up in another. It has been suddenly discovered that there is such a thing as a Conservative Negro, and that it is the part of prudence to make much of him. It is as if Antonio had said: "My dear Shylock, you must be mistaken! I may possibly have spoken in that way of some of the more disreputable of your brethren, the rascals with fewer ducats in their purses than fleas in their cloaks; but everybody knows that you are an exceedingly good fellow. And one of the warmest men on the Rialto." So The Intelligencer on the 3d inst., hoping no longer to rope in the colored masses, became nice in its dis tinctions. The "niggers" are still "niggers," but some of them are nobler than the othersourang-outangs of intelligence, gorillas who understand a thing or two, or chimpanzees who have seen life, and are not to be bamboozled. A Black who is a Radical is a God-forsaken wretch, the spawn of the Bureau, the contemptible contraband, ignorant and poor, "the pliant tool of selfish 'tricksters," and "just emerging from Slavery,' He must not be confounded with the highly respectable person of color who is the White man's friend and natural ally. The Washington journal is gushingly affectionate in its groupings. "Conservative citizens, White AND 'Colored," are the indiscriminate objects of its appeal. The virtues of an "and" will hereafter be regarded as quite equal to the virtues of an "if." It is a new coupling of "Beauty 'and the Beast." One thing, in the spirit of all these hortatory

paragraphs, is of valuable import, and will not e forgotten with the occasion which called them to light. It is the virtual admission, never heretofore made, that the Black is quite equal to the White, provided he behaves himself, and behaving himself means voting against the Radicals. The curse of Canaan has been removed from all Conservative colored folk, but still rests in its original ponderosity upon the souls of the sable Radical citizens. He who votes with The National Intelligencer shall no longer be knocked down by a text from the Old Testament-the Lord looks over the voting lists and mercifully regenerates those persons of African descent who sustain the Democratic ticket, but as for the other fellows, he renews his maledictions through the mouths of his prophets, the Washington printers-the typographical Ezekiels and journalist Jeremiahs The time o' day is altered, and the day of the week. It is no longer "Wednesday last." These concessions to the spirit of the hour are like the parting of soul and body, but needs must when the devil of party drives. Any Black can now walk into the affections of the Conservative White by voting the Conservative ticket; but declining to do that, he must take his ckauce of abuse and denunciation with Whites who are similarly misguided. The Ethiopian can change his skin, and, obstinately refusing to be recuticled, he must bear the penalty. But he shares this shame with millions of White men. He is no better and no worse than they.

Here, then, is a final and complete, though involuntary, acknowledgment of Human Equal-

"Skins may differ, but the suffrage Dwells in White and Black the same."

Here is, or should be, the end of a great deal of troublesome and obsolete controversy. The chromatic game is played completely out. There is still a distinction of character in voters, but no distinction of color. This is all for which we have ever contended, and even in the strongholds of prejudice, and cruelty, and injustice, this is freely conceded at last. There is logically a termination of the dispute. We have never doubted-how could we, with our long and varied experience of human nature ? that, if Blacks were to vote, some of them would vote foolishly, and some of them corruptly. How could we, who have seen White men so often misbehave themselves, sell themselves for filthy money and filthier whisky, turn their coats, for a consideration, inside out and outside back again, write wheedling letters, make mendacious speeches, smirk, and fawn, and flatter, and promise, bow, and scrape, and cringe, and kiss, and go, nothing loth, through all the shames, and crimes, and follies which, with bitter irony, are called the humors of an election? We believe in Democracy. And we take the risk for the sake of the great result; but the so-called Conservative, in the first place, refuses to run his chance, and cries out for skin-suffrage, and when events are stronger than his fears, his hatreds, and his exclusiveness, he begins to hedge, to concede a little, to back down as gracefully as possible, and to offer half when the whole is no longer tenable. But principles are stronger than the whims of man, and justice is superior to all his narrow selfishness. Give the Black Man his chance. and his equal chance, and we will take ours of making him think as we think, or accept him as an honorable and equal opponent! The National Intelligencer finds it well to

say that the feeling of the country in reference to the action of the President in the Reconstruction matter is merely "a game of bluff." Court journal newspapers have a way of saying what it is pleasant to hear-not what is true. When The Intelligencer dismisses the national indignation with this contemptuous comment it disingenuous. President Johnson has

made a new issue with the country. We did our best to dissuade him from it, by pointing out the danger of his course. He will see, before the issue is settled, that-to use the questionable illustration of The Intelligencerthis grave matter is not a game of "bluff," but a game in which the people hold the win-

The Albany Evening Journal seems to think ill of THE TRIBUNE'S

"coolness in censuring the Convention for the small appropriation it has been fit to make for a voluminous and highly valuable publication, while it receives \$50,000 for publishing an outline of the proceedings of the New-York Aldermen and Supervisors."

-The Journal prints the laws of our State, 'by authority," and therefore has no right to

be ignorant that the amount to be paid forprinting the full proceedings of our Common Council is \$40,000 in six papers, instead of \$50,000 in one, Those of the Supervisors, being

less voluminous, can hardly pay more. . The Journal speaks justly (we hope) of the "highly valuable" proceedings of the State Convention. It is a kindred conviction that underlies our assumption that the Convention would deal generously with the Albany papers if it gave them its debates, promptly and ably reported and fully written out for their columns, without paying in addition for printing them. Most certainly, if the doings of our Municipal Boards were as important and interesting to the great body of our readers as those of the Convention should be to those of The Journal, we should be glad to print them with-

CO-OPERATIVE INDUSTRY FOR THE HOUSE.

Housekeeping would be more attractive if there were not so much hard work. To have the work done by hired help is not only expensive, but vexatious, and, to avoid vexations, many families live in boarding-houses and hotels. Indeed, it is for these reasons that so few families are founded, and often, from the same reasons, families are broken up or divided. No life can be so pleasant, none can include so many comforts and joys, as that of the family. But if the wife, around whom all these blessings cluster, is forced to be a drudge, or, at the least, a watchful overseer, she is made un happy, and those depending upon her partake of her unhappiness. It is surprising that so little has been done in this inventive age to make housekeeping attractive. Now it seems to us that the cooperative system opens the way. In all cities, towns, and villages, wherever as many as twenty families are near together, it will be practical to have the greater part of household work done at one establishment; for then it can be performed cheaper, quicker, and better than in twenty different households. Suppose twenty, thirty, or fifty families should associate for the purpose named. building, centrally located and easily ap proached, should be furnished with steam-engine. There will be a bakery, means for washing and ironing, and, perhaps, a nursery where children might, for a portion of each day, be cared for. A skillful baker, with assistants, would furnish all the bread, cakes, pies, and puddings, these families would need. With large, improved washing apparatus, their washing and ironing could be done by a few hands in a few hours. Soap would be made on the premises, for the kitchen would supply the grease; and, after a time, sewing could be done in one of the apartments for single men and families, or for clothing-stores, or even for a store belonging to the investors.

When a family wishes its meals, which, of course, should be at fixed hours, they can be sent for, or, if desired, can be brought to the door. With a furnace and a few handfuls of charcoal, coffee and tea could be made in the house, or could be brought with the rest of the food, and kept warm with a spirit-lamp. A particular dish might be cooked this way. The mistress will decide in advance what dishes she will need. The children could have good milk. It is not generally known that dairymen would be glad to furnish pure milk to such an establishment at half the price which families now have to pay for it. This is an item of very great importance. After the meal is over, the dishes which are not to be returned can be washed by a new invention now in use in the central part of this State. It is of the size of a tub; it contains a rack and fan attached to a crank, the dishes are placed in the rack, hot water is poured in, and the crank turned; then the water is let off, fresh water introduced, the crank furned again, when the work is done, and the dishes may remain there till wanted for the next meal. attention and stimulate reflection. The lady is not required once to put a tinge or a cloth to the dishes, though, if she is very particular, she may wipe them. All bills should be paid at stated periods. By so doing, one will know exactly how much it costs to live. If his means are limited, he can have cheap, nourishing food; if he is rich, he can have the rarest and costliest. What is left from the rich tables will spread the tables of the poor. As every description of food and supplies will be purchased at wholesale, as one fire will answer instead of many fires, as a few cooks will do the work of a multitude, the economies must be very great. What one now pays for common food should purchase first-class food. By superior skill, and by the use of machinery, a host of middlemen will be dispensed with, and the cooperation, when general, and extending to other industrial pursuits, should go far toward

perfecting civilization. Is not the question of Woman's Rights clearly connected with a reform in household labors? When Woman is relieved from the never-ending round of work-of getting or of superintending three meals daily-a heavy load now pressing upon her will be removed. She will have time to take care of her children, and she will not so much care if she have children; she will be free to engage in more profitable industry, and mental culture will be more easily attained. When a large part of any class is engaged in drudgery, the whole of that class is made to bear a part of the degrada-So far is this plan from being visionary that

its main features are in practical operation in all our State institutions. Without it, the funds appropriated would be wholly insufficient; with it, there is abundance for every inmate. This being granted, a movement wisely conducted scarcely can fail of success. When the plan shall be adopted in cities and villages, it will be easy to extend it to country places where the land is fertile, by reducing the size of farms. The tendency of all agricultural teaching and of scientific practical farming is to farms of a few acres. The nation, or the individual, that stands still, is lost. We must go on with the age. A fearful danger threatens us. Everywhere, men and women shrink from the increased responsibilities attached to the family. Divorces are becoming common, and corruption and immorality creep upon us like pestilence in the midnight. One great cause for this arises from the repulsiyeness and exhausting labors connected with housekeeping. With our improved tastes, better prepared and more varied food is required. This has resulted in forming a caste, and how to secure trusty and intelligent household help is a problem no one has proposed to solve. Cooperation seems to offer a solution. All the great triumphs of our day are due to Cooperation. Whatever difficulties may be in the way, the family must be preserved. Around it clings whatever is precious. Already the alarm is sounded that the serpent is seeking to introduce itself into the nest of the dove. Carefully, prayerfully, let us consider these things.

The Boston Post thinks we unjustly blame President Johnson. "because, in the discharge of his high duty, he seeks to ascerigin the meaning of the act of Congress for the mili

tary regulation of the South, and to admi according to its time intent and purport. first time, certainly, that the statutes pusses

-Unluckily for The Post, we have Mr. Johnson's own interpretation of the act in question, fully act forth in his veto message thereon. That document proves beyond the shadow of doubt that he understands the act exactly as his department commanders and we do. To tell the world to-day that he vetoed a most important act of Congress under a total misapprehension of its meaning, accusing Congress of usurpation, despotism, &c., &c., when (if Stanbery's opinion is sound) there was nothing of the sort in the act, will not answer. If Mr. Johnson consulted his Attorney-General (as he probably did) before he vetoed the act, and was told by him that it means what he now says it does, how could be have written such a Message? Having assumed and argued (in his Veto) that the "true intent" of the measure was such as he then proclaimed-having never declared nor hinted that there was anything equivocal or ambiguous in its provisions he cannot now take refuge, in the hidingplace constructed for him by The Post.

Evil days are coming. A dispatch from Galveston informs us that in Texas the spirit of revolt is manifesting itself in renewed and increasing strength, in proof of which we have the refusal of Mayor Haviland, who was removed by Gen. Griffin for Rebel proclivities, to recognize military authority. The effect of the Opinion, we fear, will be to encourage men like Mayor Haviland in their antagonism to the healing and peace-restoring policy of Congress, and to mar a good deal of the work already accomplished under that policy.

Who is Marcus Otterberg? The President has made him Minister to Mexico. We don't believe in ministers generally, but the country demands a statesman in Mexico. Marcus may be an astonishing person, but he has not shown it. It is said he is a partisan of Maximilian. Perhaps Mr. Seward fancies this will make him acceptable to Juarez Lewis D. Campbell, John McGinnis, George W. McCracken, and now Marens Otterberg!

Additional testimony tending to involve Surratt in the assassination plot was taken on Saturday, and his intimacy with Payne and Booth proved beyond all doubt. Mr. Frederick Seward's evidence gives interesting particulars of the attempt on the life of his father, the Secretary of State.

The Captain-General of Cuba has sent in his resignation to the Spanish Government. It seems that a satisfactory administration of that island requires greater administrative talents than she is wont to find among her generals, and other officers. Heavy and incessant rains have been doing

much damage to the wheat, cotton, and other crops, in the South especially in Georgia and the Carolinas. The farmers, whose hopes were a short time ago very lively, are now greatly depressed. The National Intelligencer reminds Congress that "those who invoke revolution must be ready

"to meet its consequences!" The President would do well to remember this, and not drag the country into trouble so frequently. The Canal debate in our Constitutional Convention on Friday last is given herewith. We

judge that the tax-payers of our State will find some facts therein stated which will reward

People who have no visible means of support would do well to apply at the State Department for diplomatic appointments.

The Boston Congregationalist since its consolidation with the Recorder, issues the large edition of nearly 20,000 copies weekly. Though not always free from the intolerence usually characteristic of sectaman religious journals. The Congregationalist and Recorder is one of the very best denominational newspapers in the United States, and an able and most, influential organ of the powerful church which it represents.

THE DEAMA. THE WEEK. It bids fair to be interesting. At any rate it will be

eventful. Miss Lucille Weston is to enact Nancy Sykes, al the Broadway Theater, every evening, and at the Satur-Theater. The exhibition will be introduced by the faree of "Mr. and Mrs. Peter White," in which Mr. and Mrs. Gomersel will sustain the leading parts. Mr. Hind, Mrs. Mark Smith, and Mrs. A. W. Young are also in the Over at the Bowery Theater another Ma reppe is to be placed on exhibition—a Miss Kate Fisher. "The Sea of Ice" will be brought out at Barnum's Museum, where, by the way "The Last Days of Pompeli" was a ridiculous failure. At Banvard's New-York was a ridiculous failure. At banyants shows the Museum the dramatic attraction will be "Rob Roy Magregor." Mr. Grover aunounces the last six performances of "Treasure Trove" at the Olympic Theater. Mr. De Walden's new piece is to succeed that drama. Whoever enjoys fine scenery should see "Treasure Trove" while there is yet time. The 288th performance of "The Black Crook" will begin the week at Niblo's Garden. "Faust" still holds it ground at the New-York Theater, where it is to be played for two weeks longer. The season will then close. Next Friday evening the three graces of this establishment, meaning the three Worrell sisters, will take a joint, Benefit. Miss Jennie Worrell, we understand, is shortly to essay the delineation of Irish character, in a new drams, written expressly for her use. "Shamus O'Brien" will keep the stage for another week at Wallack's Theater.
Mr. Bryant's new renture, "The Boils of Shaundon," being reserved until next Monday. Lovers of art may see the Micro-Stereopticon at the New York Assembly Rooms, No. 1193 Broadway, this evening. It will be seen that the programme of the theatrical week is varied and attractive. We are glad to perceive that the spirit of enterprise does not flag, despite the tyranny of summer heat and the

DRAMATIC NOTES.

The Japanese Acrobats will re-appear at the Acad emy of Music, on Monday next, July 1; and will perform there for a week, by way or saying farewell to New-York. The little boy "All Right" will participate in the entertainment. An idle story has been whispered about to the effect that the child had died, in consequence of his recest fall, and that the managers of the troupe desired to keep the fact a secret. The truth is that "All Right" is already quite recovered. His appearance next Monday will youth for the fact.

Messirs, Kelly, and Leady 1997.

for the fact.

Messrs. Kelly and Leon's Minstrels, at No. 729
Broadway, closed their season on Saturday. It has been
both interesting and profitable. Messrs Kelly and Leon
will commence their next season on the 26th of August.

Messrs. Griffin & Christy's Minstrels, at the Fifth
Ayenne Opera House, will shortly bring their season to a Avenue Opera House, will shortly bring their season to a close. This week Mr. Otto Burbaak will appear, and the burlesque of "The Black Crook" will be presented, by the "Big-limb Bally Troupe." Next Saturday evening Mr. G. W. H. Griffin will take a benefit at the Opera House, which we trust will be crowded on that occasion.

The Georgia Ministrals, the securing Slave Troupe.

The Georgia Minstrels, the genuine Slave Troupe, continues its exhibitions at No. 600 Broadway. The performance given by these negroes is unique and very entertaining; and the manager, Mr. Davie, has made every provision for the comfort of the audiences.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 23.—A horrible suicide was committed in this city yesterday morning by Mrs. Maria Gilmore, an Irish woman, aged 65 years. She cut a long gash in her abdomen with a sharp knife, tore out her bowels and placed them in a pail of water, in which situation she was found by inmates of the other part of the house. She lived an hour and a half after being dis-covered. She was doubtless insane, though she had not been previously so considered.